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**REMARKS**

Claims 12 and 21 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These issues have been addressed by claim amendment which should eliminate the Examiner's concerns.

Claims 1, 4-7, 12, 15/12, 21, 22, 27, 31, 36, 39/1, 39/12, 39/27 and 42 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Giuliano et al.

Claims 2, 3, 13, 15/13, 37, 38, 43/1, 43/12, 43/21, 43/27 and 43/31 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. in view of Ming-ho.

Claims 8, 9, 34, 35, 39/8, 39/34 and 39/35 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. in view of Lee.

Claim 14 now stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. in view of Dimmick.

Claims 16/22, 23-26, 28 and 32 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. in view of Voland.

Claim 33 now stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. in view of Day et al.

Claim 16/13 now stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. and Ming-ho as applied to claim 13 and further in view of Voland.

Claims 40 and 41 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. and Lee as applied to claims 8, 34 and 35 and further in view of Oda et al.

Claims 43/8, 43/34 and 43/35 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Giuliano et al. and Lee as applied to claims 8, 34 and 35 and further in view of Ming-ho.

Referring now to U.S. Patent 5,743,616 to Guiliano, there is taught an image display that comprises thin panels having a local disruption in the face of the panel to allow light from an LED embedded in

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the edge of the display panel to enhance the art rendering located on the face of the panel. At all times the panel is assumed and shown to be a quadrilateral in each and every figure. No irregular shapes for these panels is provided with the only alternatives in the figures being that which is displayed. In Figure 4 what is displayed is a series of flat panels. Clearly there is no enablement within the Guiliano reference for an ornament despite the Examiner's allegations. The Examiner has stated in her action and has incorrectly interpreted the teachings of Guiliano to be an ornament. The Examiner's reference to Guiliano is always incorrectly being referred to as an ornament. Clearly the Examiner is reading into Guiliano that which is not present in its teaching. There is no enablement for an ornament within Guiliano. The term is never used nor any synonymous terms used directly or indirectly. Further there is no teaching in Guiliano of molding the LED in place within the opening of the molded ornament. The Examiner's 20/20 hindsight reconstruction attempt utilizing Applicant's claim set as a blue print is clear. This is not permissible and yet the Examiner has continued with this untenable position requiring Applicant to repeatedly respond to the Examiner's misreading of Guiliano utilized as a primary reference in all her combinations. There is simply no motivation within Guiliano for one skilled in the art in making display panels to prepare a decorative ornament which might be used to decorate embodied in a string of ornaments which new limitation is now included in all of the ornament claims. Further the US Class for Guiliano is US Class 362/31 which is for edge lighted panels. Conversely Applicant's invention is classified within US Class 40/544 which is for electrical luminescence.

Applicant submits that the Examiner's rejection in interpreting Guiliano as an ornament is improper since there is no enablement for an ornament within the teachings of Guiliano and there is no motivation to one skilled in the art in reading Guiliano to arrive at such a conclusion. A reference is to be considered as a whole and as a whole consistent with all of the teachings within Guiliano there is no motivation to one skilled in the art to arrive at like ornaments strung together with like ornaments to arrive at Applicant's amended claim set and specifically for example claim 1 set out below.

*A molded decorative holiday ornament comprising a solid matrix of material providing a single body having a predetermined shape, said single body having at least one light scattering translucent surface, groove, ridge or characteristic formed therein, said at least one translucent surface, grooves, ridge or characteristics providing a design, shape, or image, all formed by forming the surface groove, ridge or characteristic into the solid matrix of material of the single body of the decorative holiday ornament, said single body having disposed therein a molded opening having molded therein in use at least one light emitting diode, molded in place within the molded opening when the ornament is molded, said at least one light emitting diode including electrical leads extending to an electrical conductor; the solid matrix of material being transparent and coloured for a holiday season such as amber, red, green, blue, clear, purple, yellow, or orange or combinations thereof; said light emitting*

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*diode being positioned so as to light the decorative ornament in a pleasing manner, said light exiting the light emitting diode being dispersed by said light scattering translucent at least one surface, groove, ridge or characteristic so as to create a more uniform dispersion of the light from the decorative ornament as opposed to a point source of light, which dispersed light would remain undispersed had the surface, groove, ridge or characteristic not been provided, thereby creating a pleasing and more effective holiday ornament, and further comprising like ornaments strung together with other ornaments.*

Referring more fully to the teachings of Guiliano at column 1, line 43 it states that the object of Guiliano is to provide a compact integral and economical LED illuminated image display such as of design art. The image display would include an integrated display surface closely juxtaposed with the LED lighting source.

The broadest summary of the invention is described as an LED illuminated image display comprised of one or more thin integral panels of light transmitting material. This is found at column 2, line 8 onwards. Clearly, the interpretation of an ornament would not be correct especially in view of Applicant's teachings since the LED of Guiliano is embedded in an edge of the panel. In order for the panel to have an edge it may not be of irregular shape and for example in Applicant's teaching the ornament may be a simulated pine cone construction which would not have an edge. Yet the Examiner continues to use Guiliano as a primary reference in refusing the claims and specifically related to the pine cone alternative of Applicant's claim set. This is not correct in that the teachings of Guiliano as a string of lights simply would not occur to one skilled in the art since an ornament is never discussed directly or inferred indirectly. It would not be practical for example to string a series of panels taught in for example Figure 4 of Guiliano as an ornamental string of lights. Respectfully this would not occur to one skilled in the art.

Guiliano is what it is. One skilled in the art in reading it would clearly see its images to be contained on the surface of the light transmitting material with the panels having a thickness of no more than three times the thickness of the LED. One skilled in the art would not look to the teachings of Guiliano for the technology of manufacturing ornaments, for example for the Christmas or other holiday season, for lights to be strung on the Christmas tree or on the outside of a home. There is no motivation within Guiliano to one skilled in the art to construct an ornament which is clearly not enabled within the teachings of Guiliano. It is submitted therefore that the Examiner's allegations that Guiliano is an ornament is incorrectly and improperly stated in her action referring conveniently to Guiliano and Guiliano's panels as a ornament when in fact Guiliano is a panel or a series of panels and no more. Most assuredly there is no teachings within Guiliano with respect to stringing his panels together. Guiliano therefore cannot anticipate the present claim set nor motivate one skilled in the art to arrive at the present amended claim set. There is no teaching within Guiliano whatsoever with respect to Applicant's amended claim set which includes several limitations which are simply

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not present within Guiliano namely a decorative holiday ornament which is molded, and with the LED being molded in position in the ornament consistent with the teachings of Applicant's disclosure in relation to for example Figure 19. This teaching is clearly absent from the prior art!

With respect to claim 1 the invention is described and distinguished from Guiliano in that as discussed above Applicant's invention includes a decorative holiday ornament which is not taught in Guiliano. Applicant's teaching of the ornament is also amended to include like ornaments strung together with other ornaments. Claim 2 is further limited to Christmas ornaments. Claim 6 limits the ornament to include the teaching that the ornament is manufactured from polymethylmethacrylate, acrylic, resins, or engineered thermoplastic polycarbonate resin. There is no teaching within Guiliano for these limitations.

It is submitted according to accepted jurisprudence (previously cited and incorporated by reference in its entirety into this response) that for a reference to anticipate it must describe each and every element of the invention. In this regard see In Re: Donahue previously cited. Exclusion of claimed elements from a prior art reference is enough to negate anticipation by that reference.

The Examiner may allege an obviousness rejection on the same grounds. However for any surmised obviousness rejection, following Graham and John Deere, one would conclude that there is significant difference between the '616 reference and the amended claims at issue since '616 reference does not directly teach nor infer the combination of the claimed elements described in the above-mentioned list of amended claims for a decorative ornament.

Further there is no motivation within the '616 reference to manufacture a molded ornament from the teachings of '616. There is no reason, suggestion or motivation found in the '616 reference whereby a person of ordinary skilled in the art would arrive at the invention of a molded decorative ornament as set out in the amended claim set.

To follow the Examiner's arguments and allegations would require a 20/20 hindsight reconstruction which is not permissible especially in view of the present claim amendments. For example, In Re: Fritch it was held impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or template to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious.

Applicant therefore has, as discussed above, amended the claim set to include limitations not found in the '616 reference. Clearly all of the Examiner's rejections are based on the Giuliano reference. Any combination of her alleged primary reference with any other reference therefore cannot arrive at applicant's teaching whether combined with Ming-ho, Lee, Voland, Day et al., Dimmick and Oda in

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view of the present amendments. It is submitted that the '616 reference does not teach the limitations found in Applicant's amended claim set.

It is respectfully submitted that all the claims have now been carefully amended to identify over the '616 reference and any combination that the Examiner may put forward with respect to various patents cited in her report are moot namely in view of any or all of Ming-ho, Lee, Voland, Day et al., Dimmick and Oda et al. The primary reference fails to teach any of the claims in the amended claim set and there is no motivation in Giuliano to combine with the teachings of the art Ming-ho, Lee, Voland, Day et al., Dimmick and Oda et al and arrive at Applicant's invention setout in the amended claim set.

Clearly, the prior art does not suggest or provide any reason or motivation to make such a modification as purported by the Examiner. With reference to In Re: Regal, 526 F. 2d 1399, 1403 n. 6, 188 USPQ 136, 139 n. 6 (CCPA 1975).

"There must be some logical reason apparent from positive, concrete evidence of record which justifies a combination of primary and secondary references".

In Re: Geiger, 815 F. 2d 686, 688, 2 USPQ 2d 1276, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (obviousness can not be established by combining pieces of prior art absent some "teachings, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination"): In Re: Cho, 813 F. 2d 378, 382, 1 USPQ 2d 1662, 1664 (Fed. Cir. 1987) ("discussing the Board's holding that the artisan would have been motivated to combine the references").

Referring to the use of Guiliano by the Examiner's in her rejection with respect to claims 8 and 34 with respect to a display sign, Applicant now has included within claim 8 and claim 34 which are the only remaining independent claims related to display signs the amendment that the display sign is received and supported by the ends or sides thereof within the channels in each rail without the need for fasteners. There is no teaching within Guiliano with respect to mounting and retaining the display sign within a frame. Applicant has taught this limitation to support the display sign in a modular base in between the two rails and without the need for fasteners. The art that the Examiner relies on for teaching of a display sign in combination with Guiliano, namely Guiliano in view of Lee (US Patent 6,294,983), does not include the limitation set out in amended claims 8 and 34 with the display sign resting between the two rails and being received and supported at the ends or sides of the sign without the need for fasteners.

If the Examiner will review Figures 2 and 3 of Lee it can be seen that fastener 43 hold the display sign 41 within the frame portion of Lee. These fasteners are essentially threaded fasteners that pass

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through openings within the rail as best seen in Figure 2 and the panel. It would therefore be necessary to form a hole within the panel and form a hole within the rail to accommodate the fastener 43. It is therefore clearly established by the teachings of Lee that only one rail is necessary. Had Lee thought of including two rails then the teachings of the fastener would be absent from the disclosure of Lee. What is an alleged obvious variation to the Examiner was not so obvious to Lee. In reading Guiliano in view of the teachings of Lee, which were not really available to Guiliano in 1995 when Guiliano was filed, one skilled in the art lacks the motivation to combine the teachings of Guiliano with Lee, since Lee was not available, and even if available prior to Applicant's filing date it still did not include the limitation of Applicant's teaching in for example claim 8 that the display is received and supported at the ends and the sides in each channel of each rail without the need for fasteners. Had Lee thought that his display might be fastened otherwise then the fastener 43 would not have been provided and the second rail taught by Applicant might have been provided. But it is quite a stretch to combine Guiliano and Lee and yet still make the leap to include a second rail when there is no teaching to do so in either reference, and further in doing so the display would be fastened and suspended as taught in Lee.

Returning now to the analysis of Guiliano and the incorrect interpretation of the reference, respectfully, as a decorative ornament, claim 13 as amended further limits Applicant's invention to include various shapes and limitations including Santa Claus, a candle, a pine cone, a diamond, a pyramid, an animal shape, etc. The Examiner has inferred that designs are not to be considered part of a utility patent claim. However there is no specific design or shape for each of the limitations. Santa Claus can take many forms and facets as can, a camel, a candle, etc. A design is never specified. The limitation therefore is one of a utilitarian nature without specifying the actual design of each additional listed item in claim 13. The Examiner's allegations that many of the claims refer to shapes and designs is not well founded and in fact incorrect. Reconsideration on that issue is respectfully requested.

Since the Examiner has stated in her action that Guiliano teaches an "ornament", the Examiner is asked to point to a teaching in Guiliano which might lead one skilled in the art to the conclusion that the word "ornament" is correct within the meaning of the teachings of Guiliano. More than just using the term "ornament" the Examiner is asked to point to a specific column and line number wherein the teachings of Guiliano might be directly or indirectly interpreted by one skilled in the art as teaching an ornament. If the Examiner is not able to do this, which respectfully it is submitted is the case that she cannot it is because the teaching is absent from the reference. And as that teaching is absent from the reference Guiliano then any combination of Guiliano with the secondary references would fall far short of Applicant's teaching as provided in the amended claim set.

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Referring to US Patent 4,965,701 to Voland it is noted that Voland teaches an illumination curtain which includes a series of descending tubular members as best seen in Figures 3 and 4 suspended from a part 3 as best seen in Figure 1 with bulb 17 being engaged with the tubular members captured within translucent spheres as seen within Figure 5. This sphere may alternatively be the various shapes provided of Figure 6. At no time are the lighting elements of Voland made from a single body molded with a LED within a molded opening with the LED being molded in place. The construction of Voland's lighting parts is quite complex in relation to Applicant's ornament and specifically wherein as described at column 4, line 38 that the translucent solid sphere 29 are mounted at spaced intervals along each of the fibre optic cables 28 to enhance illumination effect from the fibre optic cables in the matrix defining the curtain by the fibre optic cables 28.

The question then is how would the teachings of Guiliano be merged somehow with the teachings of Voland to arrive at a reasonable structure, which is not apparent to Applicant's Agent. Voland and all of the secondary references cited by the Examiner must be considered as a whole and clearly as a whole the parallel strings of Voland in combination with Guiliano would arrive at nothing. By the Examiner picking and choosing elements of Voland to combine with elements of Guiliano the 20/20 hindsight reconstruction effort of the Examiner is clearly apparent. Claim 16 has now been cancelled as has been claims 23-26, 28 and 32 the Examiner's arguments are therefore moot.

The teachings of Voland include a supporting member which the strings of the light members extend from. Clearly an illumination curtain kit including bulbs is not the same thing as a molded ornament including lights molded therein. One skilled in the art of manufacturing holiday ornaments would not look to the teachings of this reference to light curtains to separate two rooms, for example, in a dwelling. Therefore this reference cannot be readily combined with '616 to arrive at the teachings of the amended claims.

It is submitted that the dependent claims include the limitations of the independent claims from which they depend and these limitations are clearly not taught in the Voland reference or any combination of the '616 and Voland references. How therefore might a conclusion of obviousness be arrived at? The '616 structure will also not readily combine with Voland and even if they did although no admission is made to this effect, the combination would still not arrive at a molded decorative ornament as defined in claim 1 as amended.

Respectively the Examiner is clearly picking and choosing elements from the prior art in creating a 20/20 hindsight reconstruction. This is not permitted and in fact with the additional case law previously cited in Re: Fritch it is not permissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or template to piece together the teachings of prior art so that the claimed invention is alleged

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as obvious. This is a 20/20 hindsight construction and the efforts of the Examiner to do so are clear in that '616 is combined with (6) six other references for the Examiner's purposes. Picking and choosing references from the prior art and combining them with '616 which is not permissible does not result in Applicant's molded ornaments as specified in the amended claims!

As specified in Re: Rouffet the court requires the Examiner to show a motivation to combine the references to create the case of obviousness. The Examiner must show reasons that the skilled artisan confronted with the same problem as the Applicant with no knowledge of the claimed invention would select the elements from the cited prior art references for combination in the manner claimed.

Referring now to claim 14, claim 14 depends from claim 12 which defines a holiday season molded decorative ornament with the at least one light source molded therein at the same time as the ornament is molded. The fact that that ornament includes secondary light scattering means the comprising metal shadings or bubbles and the fact these limitations are alleged as being taught in Dimmick, nonetheless such allegations are moot in view of Applicant's amendments. In the first place, '616 would not combine with Dimmick. Dimmick teaches an exit sign and an exit sign only. '616 teaches very thin plates. The teachings therefore of Giuliano and Dimmick are somewhat mutually exclusive and one skilled in the art would not look to these teachings absent a 20/20 hindsight reconstruction to combine these references. Even if these references were combined in the manner alleged by the Examiner one would not arrive at Applicant's amended claim set including the molded decorative ornament wherein the light source is molded in place at the same time that the ornament is molded. Full reconsideration therefore is respectfully requested.

Further Applicant is not claiming broadly the use of secondary light scattering elements as taught in Dimmick's exit sign as an independent invention but merely in combination with Applicant's independent claim 12 upon which claim 14 depends. The Examiner has rejected that claim on the basis of Guiliano in view of Dimmick. But that alleged combination would still not arrive at Applicant's construction for holiday season molded decorative ornaments comprising a single body with the ornaments being strung together with like ornaments. It is quite permissible to accomplish an old thing a new way as set out in the case law previously provided. It is the combination that is new not the old elements. The Examiner is referred to the comments of Mr. Justice Hand in 1935 from *B.G. Corporation v. Walter Kiddle Company* wherein Mr. Justice Hand states that all machines are made up of the same elements, rods, palls, pistons, pitmans, journals, toggles, gears, cams and the like all acting their part as they always do and always will. All compositions are made of the same substances retaining their fixed chemical properties. But the elements are capable of an infinite number of permutations and the selection of that group which proves serviceable to a given need may require a higher degree of originality. It is the active selection which is the invention.



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Respectfully the Examiner is reading into the alleged combination of Guiliano in view of Dimmick as if Applicant were attempting to claim the construction of Dimmick in independent form. Clearly it is only the combination which Applicant seeks to protect. In view of the amendments claim 14 should now be allowable in that Guiliano lacks the teaching of an ornament as defined in Applicant's amended claim set and clearly cannot be strung together with like ornaments. Dimmick was never intended to be an ornament nor was it ever intended to be strung together with like ornaments in that exit signs are not normally strung together nor are panels as taught in Guiliano. Clearly although potentially a combination may be remotely possible, for what purpose would one skilled in the art glean from such a combination. Respectfully nothing! The Examiner's rejection therefore is overcome by amendment and argument.

Referring now to claim 33 and Day, claim 33 is dependent on claim 31 which includes the limitations of the molded decorative ornament with the light source molded therein at the same time as the ornament is molded which limitation is clearly absent from '616 and further which limitation as best seen Figure 2 and 3 of Day lacks the teaching of the light source being molded in place when the molded ornament is molded. In fact, at column 2 of Day, it states that "the bead assembly has at least one light source adapted for attaching to the thread bundle at one end thereof by engaging a respective distal end of the tether and connecting the light source and the common member to a selected one of the signal members." Clearly in Day the light source is enclosed within a respective one of the beads. There is no discussion of molding the ornament or beads and further that the light source would be molded in place within the bead when the bead is manufactured as this would be inconsistent with the teachings of Figures 2 and 3 in the description related thereto within Day.

How can any combination therefore of '616 and Day result in Applicant's amended claims and specifically in relation to claim 33. It is clear that Applicant is claiming a necklace but only in combination with the Independent claim construction which is clearly absent from any combination that the Examiner might assert in relation to '616 in combination or in view of Day.

Referring now to Day (US Patent 6,296,364) there is taught a bead assembly that has at least one light source adapted for attaching to a thread bundle at one end thereof with a light source being enclosed within beads as can be clearly seen in the figures of Day and specifically within Figure 3. It is submitted that the teaching of Day would not readily combine with the teachings of Guiliano which is set out above. There is no motivation in Guiliano to look to Day since clearly Guiliano is not motivated to do so nor would the teachings motivate one skilled in the art to look to Day. Even if one skilled in the art did look to Day this would not result in the combination taught in Applicant's now amended claim set. Most assuredly the beads containing the light sources of Day are not one piece or

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single body ornaments but are a complex construction again as shown in the figures that includes a light member or light source 70 as seen in Figures 2 and 3 – within the bead 72 in the manner shown. How would therefore one skilled in the art in reading Guiliano and in reading Day combine the constructions in that they are essentially mutually exclusive? How would one skilled in the art know which elements to include and which not to include absent Applicant's teachings? The LED's of Guiliano are inserted within the thin edge of the panel wherein the light source 70 of Day is retained between supports 80a and 80b seen in Figure 2. It is therefore highly unlikely that one skilled in the art would look to Day to modify the teachings of Guiliano. The alleged combination would not be enabled in that they teach in diverse classes of construction. Regardless the teachings of Guiliano in view of Day are moot in view of Applicant's cancellation of claim 33.

Referring now to Oda (US Publication 2001/0030861) hereinafter referred to as Oda there is taught a lighting system liquid crystal display best seen in the figures utilized for lighting for example the LCD of a portable personal computer. Respectfully how might the teachings of Oda be combined with the teachings of Guiliano to arrive at Applicant's invention as defined in claims 40 and 41 including the limitation for the modular display sign as the amended in claims 8 and 34 related to the rails receiving and supporting the display panel without the need for fasteners. These limitations are not taught in Oda, nor taught in Guiliano and not taught in Lee! How can any combination of these references result in Applicant's amended claim set which in claims 40 and 41 further comprise the limitation of a reflective panel, and in claim 41 a concave, convex or flat panel. Again Applicant is not claiming reflective panels generally since this aspect is known in the art but only in combination with Applicant's independent claims 8 and 34 as set out above. Again the Examiner's 20/20 hindsight construction is very apparent in an attempt to improperly reject Applicant's claims. Full reconsideration is requested.

Referring now to the Examiner's allegations in relation to claims 40 and 41 of '616 in view of Oda, clearly Oda is teaching a lighting source for a liquid crystal display including an elongated light item 2 as seen in Figure 1 and Figure 8 which clearly cannot be molded in place within the opening contained within a sign when the sign is made. In fact, Applicant submits that Oda is not relevant and will not readily combine with '616 since the light source is bigger than any panel which is taught in the '616 reference having a thickness of no more than the diameter of 3 LEDs as stated above. How then might '616 combine with Oda which essentially is a side lighting source for a liquid crystal display for the light emitting face 12 of the light conductor 1. Clearly such a combination would be mutually exclusive and respectively impossible. The fact that Oda teaches a reflective panel is not relevant since Applicant's claims 40 and 41 not only include a reflective panel but include all the limitations of claim 8 and 34 as amended above. Clearly this is not the case in '616 and this is clearly not the case in Oda. How can any combination therefore of Oda and '616 arrive at Applicant's

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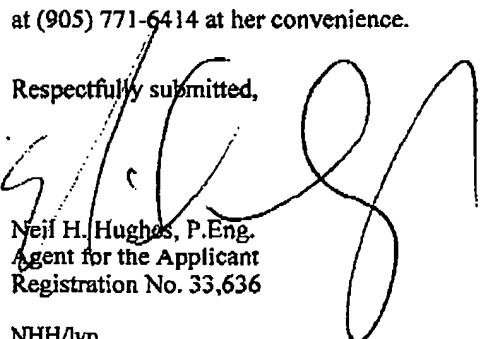
claims 40 and 41 which include the limitations of the independent claims which are clearly not taught in the Examiner's alleged combination. The 20/20 hindsight reconstruction of the Examiner is readily apparent and in all cases with respect to the 6 references that the Examiner attempts to combine with '616. The Examiner is not permitted to make such combinations relying on general teachings when the 2 references themselves are not readily combinable as stated in the excerpted case law. The Examiner makes general allegations with respect to each of the secondary references without showing how they might combine with '616 and yet still falls short of the amended claim limitations set out above.

Referring now to US Patent 5,217,286 to Ming-ho clearly at all occurrences the teachings of Ming-ho includes flat articles as seen for example in Figures 2, 4b, 4d, 5a, 6, 7, 8, 9 as examples of the teachings of Ming-ho. One skilled in the art in reading Ming-ho would conclude that only tree top ornaments are taught. But how would a combination of Guillano and Ming-ho arrive at anything related to the concept of stringing like ornaments together since this feature is lacking from the teachings of the combination, not that any admission is made that the combination would result in an enabled string of like ornaments. The only ornament taught in Ming-ho is a star as seen in Figure 8 for mounting on top of a Christmas tree. What Ming-ho had in mind therefore was not a string of ornaments but a single ornament that would stand at the top of the tree. Ming-ho is silent otherwise in relation to stringing together like ornaments, or providing other ornaments other than stars, or having LED's molded in place, or the material from which the ornament is made, or inclusion of secondary light scattering elements, or ornaments resembling a pine cone or of many colours. Full reconsideration is requested.

It is therefore requested that the Examiner reconsider her anticipation and her obviousness rejections of the claims indicated in her report and that full reconsideration be given to the amended claim set in view of those amendments and the arguments presented above.

If the Examiner has any questions, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Neil H. Hughes at (905) 771-6414 at her convenience.

Respectfully submitted,



Neil H. Hughes, P.Eng.  
Agent for the Applicant  
Registration No. 33,636

NHH/lvp  
Encls.